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TEST COPY

TARUN BANSAL

**AIR - 204
(CSE 2022)**

POLITICAL SCIENCE



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Political Science Test Series 2020

TEST - 01

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

108

Name TARUN BANSAL

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature _____

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS

6004

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Soft power and its critique
- (b) Epistemic communities and international relations
- (c) Role of NGOs and INGOs in International relations
- (d) Coronavirus and Human Security
- (e) Power transition theory and realist balance of power system.

(a) Soft Power and its critique

Ans Soft Power refers to ability of a nation to influence other nations through persuasion in order to do what it wants to do. Unlike, Hard power, it does not involve any coercive or force element.

Joseph Nye, the liberal scholar gave the concept of Soft power in 1990's with end of cold war. According to Nye, Soft Power is Cooperative power and in a world of increased globalisation, Complex interdependence and Rise of Transnational actors has given Rise to Soft Power relevance.

According to Nye, the sources of Soft power include following elements:-

Remarks

1. Culture: The legacy of nation, its folk heritage and societal tradition acts as element e.g.

Yoga Day Of India

2. Political values: The political value system of democracy, human rights, liberty strengthen legitimacy

3. Foreign policy: The moral & political dimension of foreign policy / diplomacy.

Soft Power is based on legitimacy and consent in international system. According to Nye, it has long term impact and US hegemony is based on its Soft Power.

CRITIQUE OF SOFT POWER

1. Soft Power is criticised by Realist scholars as being ineffective to shape behavior. It does not impact political decisions of nations that are based on National Interest and realpolitik.
2. It cannot be used to end immediate crisis. For example recent Galwan incident, India needs hard power to protect boundary.
3. It is unreliable and depends upon other actors.

Remarks

unlike hard power.

4. In light of criticism and rise of transnational non state actors like terrorist groups, utility of soft power remains questionable.

(5) ~~Content good~~
~~Take care of word limit~~ Joseph Nye and Nosseir gives concept of Smart Power which is effective combination of soft and hard power for achieving strategic objective. Even Hillary Clinton emphasise on mix use of diplomacy, military, economic power for USA.

Recently John Clinton Chipman has given Post power concept that in 21st century, it is not soft or hard power alone but placing it timely in fast manner matters. It is age of Survival of fittest.

(b) Epistemic Communities and International Relations

Ans Epistemic Communities are transnational actors that play an active role at global level and have significant impact on functioning of state foreign policy. It includes group of experts, scientist, professionals that influence agenda setting.

Remarks

in international organisations

Epistemic Communities have played an important role in influencing behavior, setting norms and agenda in international politics. For example, their role in Arms Trade Treaty. ICAN received Nobel prize for its role in Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Treaty 2018

The role of epistemic communities can be understood through various theoretical traditions in international relations study. For realist, epistemic communities play subordinate role and are controlled by state itself. They have state centric view and state uses these communities to further national interest.

liberal school recognise the positive role played by epistemic community. & They help in facilitation of cooperation among nation states on current challenges like climate change, terrorism at global level.

Social Constructivists like Nina Tannenwald recognise role of epistemic community in shaping norms, values

Remarks

ideas at international level. They played crucial role in
Creating Taboo against use of Nuclear Weapons and
Creating Stigma against Nuclear proliferation.

Marxist scholars believe that

(5) ~~ultra-left answer~~ ✓ these organisations and groups are being controlled by powerful capitalist state for their exploitative interest.

Epistemic Community has become significant with rise of complex interdependence, international organisations and global governance institutions in Contemporary world.

(6) Role of NGOs and INGOs in International Relations

Ans With the end of Second World War, and especially post Cold war period, there has been increase in transnational actors like NGOs and INGOs that are non-governmental entities that influence and shape international policies.

NGO's and INGO's like Amnesty International, World Wild Fund for nature have

Remarks

played positive role in influencing and propagating human rights, environment, helped in development needs in developing countries.

The role of NGOs and INGO's can be understood through various schools of thought.

Realist Consider them as instruments in hands of state, a tool of state foreign policy to further interest.
for e.g. Reports against Greenpeace working in India to destabilise Country

Liberals recognise the positive role of NGOs and INGO's in facilitating Cooperation among nations state, further human rights, environment protection. They play an independent role and sometimes even undermine functioning of nations state like through protests.

Marxist scholars especially dependency school consider them spreading hegemony and value system of Capitalist state. They accuse them of spreading Neocolonialism and Neoliberalism as these organisation

receive funds from MNC's and Capitalist groups and further their interest like human rights industry

✓ However, NGO's and INGO's have also strengthened State Capacity to deliver and implements its policy and welfare activities as seen during COVID-19 pandemic and continues to shape agenda in international organisation.

(5)

*very well summarised
and printed
very crisp*

(d) Coronavirus and Human Security

Ans Human Security refers to protection and security of humans against poverty, unemployment, health disease, illiteracy, food insecurity. It is a comprehensive notion that aims at well-being and protection of humans and is important component of National security. → or expanded version of national security? -

Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary General emphasised relation of pandemic and Security and

Remarks

Called for collective security and biological security.

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to health crisis and induced forced lockdown of economy leading to economic and social crisis. This has endangered human security due to loss of livelihood, food insecurity, migration crisis, health epidemic across the nation.

Shutdown of Schools and Colleges has led to deprivation of education among children especially marginalised section not having access to modern digital resource. This Coronavirus pandemic has resulted Crisis at individual, state and global level and there has been increase in human rights violation like domestic violence against women.

The Collective efforts and action by individual nation states to mitigate the pandemic is necessary to ensure human security and well being of humans.

③

Take it as a "security" challenge and analyse conventional & non-conventional dimension of security

Remarks

e) Power transition theory & realist balance of power system.

Ans Power transition theory is given by A Organski who held disequilibrium is more important than equilibrium for peace in international system.

✓ Balance of power theory is realist approach that is based on Westphalian world order and assumes power as zero sum game and nations make counter balance against predominant power to ensure equilibrium and peace.

Unlike Balance of power theory, Power Transition theorist believe world as hierarchical rather than anarchical. It is disequilibrium and uneven distribution of power that force nation not to go for war as it is not advantageous. Only when power of nation rises and it acquires balance/parity that creates tension and high possibility of war.

We can explain rise of China by both balance of power and power transition theory.

~~Realist~~ like Classical theorist believe States will go for balancing against rise of China through policy like QUAD formation to ensure equilibrium in region.
~~Neorealist~~ - see it as natural tendency for states to go for BOP.

Power Transition Theory - see that rise of China will lead to war only when it achieves parity with USA. They believe one should manage China rather than contain China by focus on internal growth and cooperation.

~~In general, which theory do you think better explains post-war reality?~~

(A)

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Compare and contrast views of liberal, realist and critical schools on global political economy.
(300 Words) (25)
- (b) Do you think that Covid-19 had impacted national Security? How far it is correct to blame China for Covid-19 Crisis?
(300 Words) (25)

(a) P.M. Global political economy refers to policy of Economy, trade, investment at global level. It includes States economic policies, trade relations with other nation states, global governance economic institutions and neoliberal economic model of global Capitalism.

✓ nicely introduced

Liberalism is prominent theoretical tradition that promotes global political economy through greater economic integration at regional and global level to promote stability, peace and cooperation among nation states.

Neoliberals They give concept of Trading States, establishment of multilateral trade institutions, promotion of free trade, open economy at international level.

Remarks



Woodrow Wilson in his 14 point speech emphasised free trade, open economy necessary for peace and stability and advocated against protectionist policies. Economic interdependence by Richard Rosecrance gives idea of Trading states do not go far. Functionalist & Neofunctionalist scholars (David Mitrany, Ernst Haas) call for greater economic integration like EU for "spillovers" effects.

Complex Interdependence given by Robert Keohane, Nye can be applied to see Disengagement after recent Galwan Valley clash between India and China. It is economic interdependence and interest that stop further escalation.

~~mercantilism
seegan
X~~

However Realist scholars do not agree with liberal notion and give concepts of absolute and relative gain among nations during economic interactions. Classical realists like Morgenthau, EH Carr believe that state go for absolute gain while interaction with other state.

New realists like Waltz, Mearsheimer believe that state go for absolute as well as relative gain.

For realist, they hold state centric view and see global political economy as means to further nation interest by state. For example, use of Huawei by China and its Belt and Road Initiative, 'debt trap policy' are examples of economic diplomacy for fulfill strategic objectives of domination, military modernization and shape global order. how they look at market?

Critical School represents marxist interpretation of global political economy. Marxist school criticise mainstream theories as biased, status quoist, protecting interest of capitalist nations. They believe present global Economic Capitalism has led to development of underdevelopment (A G Frank), unequal exchanges as highlighted by Dependency School. dependency theory?

Wallerstein gives World System Theory to explain poverty in periphery and gain of core and semiperiphery nations. Gramscian Scholar Robert Cox uses hegemony concept in International relation to explain mainstream theory.

biaseness. He held "theory is for someone and some purpose". Robert Cox and Andrew Linklater show the present model of political economy benefit only advanced capitalist nation. and call for emancipatory approach through moral values and boundaries among nation states.

Joseph Stiglitz has called for democratisation of global governance institutions to address democracy deficit and make them for representative for inclusive growth and development.

There is a need to bring inclusiveness, sustainable development concept in present global political economy to address its deficiency has highlighted by reflectivist scholars like Green political school.

(12) very comprehensively addressed the demand

(2)(b)Ans

National Security is a comprehensive concept that involves security of state, human security, global security. Traditional notion is limited to protection of Sovereignty, territorial integrity and boundary of national state.

✓ However, Barry Buzan, the Copenhagen School Scholar gives integrated and holistic concept of national security at individual, state and global level. It is multidimensional concept and includes political, economic, social, environmental, Physical Security.

✓ COVID-19, pandemic has led to impact on national security. As held by Kofi Annan, there is need of both Collective and biological security. COVID-19 that emerged as biological threat has impacted all dimensions of national security.

At individual level, it has led to increased vulnerability against poverty, unemployment due to loss of livelihood, food insecurity, malnutrition, violence against women and denial of Capacity building like education.

✓
Remarks

and health security. This has led to migration, hunger, tension, mental and physical health problem especially in developing nations.

At State level, due to limited state Capacity, pandemic has increased scarcity of resource, Conflict of resources, Conflict zone, hampered economic development and progress, endangered territorial integrity due to increased dissatisfaction, separatist tendency and protest has increased, missed lives of security forces.

At Global level, we can see increased tension among nation states for want of health resources like USA trying to cover german bio company, directed health equipments from other nation to itself, increased role of non state actor threaten global peace, and politics of shifting burden & blame to other nations.

The American president Trump has called COVID-19 Coronavirus also "Wuhan Virus" or "Chinese Virus" and has shifted blame on China, the country of origin of the pandemic virus across the globe.

Remarks

The blame on China for COVID-19 can be understood in context of politics among nations due to threat to national security. Nation State unable to handle the pandemic has led to protest against state by its citizens as seen in social movements like Black Lives Matter. In order to consolidate, domestic opinion, nations have shifted burden by blaming other nation.

So Countries that have poorly handled the epidemic has tried to politicise the issue and bring nationalist sentiment for domestic consolidation and overcome criticism.

However, the slow response and delayed reporting by China to WHO has increased fatality and impact of virus on nation states across the globe and the authoritarian

Remarks

Regime is being criticised for being lacking transparency that has risked global security

~~The Collective effort of nation states at multilateral institutions is necessary to overcome this global challenge rather than blaming and politicising the issue.~~



~~Systematic and punctation comprehensive content~~

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

(10 × 5 = 50)

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

- (a) Discuss three Generation of Human Rights.
- (b) Technological challenges to the theory of deterrence.
- (c) Basic assumptions of the balance of power system and its critique.
- (d) 'I can't breathe'movement and question of Human Right.
- (e) Complex interdependence.

S (a) — "Rights are trumps" - Dworkin

Human rights are the rights that are guaranteed to human beings on virtue of being human. They are based on human dignity and respect of human worth. They are universal, inalienable, inclusive, equal as declared by UDHR 1948.

Karol Vojtek has given three generations of human rights in his work.

① Civil and Political rights: Ist generation of human rights that based on civil liberty and political equality. It includes right to freedom of speech, right to assemble, vote, religious freedom. It is negative in connotation against State.

② Social, Economic and Cultural rights: based on social

Remarks

3

and economic equality and includes right to equality, livelihood, Social Security. These are positive obligations on state and have welfare state nation.

~~explain~~

3. Development or Solidarity Rights are third generation that includes environment & gender rights.

Human rights have been criticized by Cultural relativist as imposition of western values. One of the strongest criticism is by "Asian Values" proponents like Mahatir Mohamad who believe Communism, Solidarity, discipline as Asian way of life.

line with specific political ideologies
see reflection in Constitution of India

(b) Nuclear Deterrence theory is based on notion of frighten the adversary with nuclear weapons through massive retaliation & mutually assured destruction. It is method to ensure peace & stability and as help by Neorealist (Waltz, Mearsheimer) as "weapons of peace".

With advancement of technology, new challenges have emerged to traditional notion of theory of deterrence as highlighted in NPT Review Conference 2020.

- ① Invention of hypersonic system that deliver weapons at high speed, difficult to track and destroy hence limit use of Second Strike Capability ✓
- ② Ballistic missile defence system also undermine threat of nuclear umbrella and increase conventional warfare intensity ✓
- ③ Modern inventions like AI, IOT and Cyberwarfare threaten use of them to jam nuclear arsenal of opponent.
- ④ Space has emerged as new frontier in arms race & Weaponisation like ASAT that destroy satellite and limit nuclear threat ✓

This requires greater deliberation on emerging challenges from technology and move towards nuclear disarmament as ultimate goal for peace & stability. ✓

(4)

Fine content

Ques: Balance of power system is a realist concept based on state centric view of international relations. Since, International system is Anarchic and Security dilemma of 'Survivability' creates struggle for power to protect national interest. States go for equilibrium through ✓

Remarks

balance of power by alliances & diplomacy. It is based on Westphalian world order.

✓ Classical Realist-like Morgenthau believe States through its policy go for balancing against preponderant power. Whereas Neorealist like Waltz believe State's natural tendency due to anarchical structure ~~for going~~ for balance of power. ✓

Balance of power has been criticised by liberals like Woodrow Wilson & Nehru. Nehru calls it nervous State of peace. Liberals demanded Collective Security as means of cooperation to overcome security dilemma. They give notion of Security Community, ^(Deviation) Integration theory, Institutions to overcome threat & ensure peace & stability.

②
good
Social Constructivist like Alexander Wendt question security dilemma & held "Anarchy is What States make of it!" They believe norms, values & communication can help in cooperation.

With rise of nuclear weapons, Non State actors, Complex interdependence & integration of world has questioned relevance of traditional BOP and given rise to new concepts like Soft Balancing & Asymmetrical Balance (TV. Paul)

Remarks ✓

Q (d) Human rights are considered as Vanguard of liberal values like liberty, equality, tolerance based on work and dignity of human being. With the Universal declaration of human rights, 1948, a set of rights were regarded as inalienable, universal, inviolable that are available to everyone, equally. Various international regimes like UN Human Right Council, Amnesty International were setup.

However question of human rights has remained illusive notion due to state centric world order and primacy of State Sovereignty in world affairs. "I Can't breathe movement" is reflection of Systemic violence and racial discrimination in state apparatus across the nation-states.

The killing of Afro-American

George Floyd by police violence acted as trigger and flash point for new Social movement to

Remarks

ensure equal rights for all ensuring "Black Lives Matter". This has led to similar protest in developing & developed nations against racial, gender discrimination by State and strengthen human rights by bringing accountability and transparency in state functioning.

The Similar police

Violence as seen in Thoothukudi Incident in India show disregard of human rights as seen custodial torture by States and call for public participation and protest to strengthen human rights regime.

③

Recent reforms in US police functioning to ensure more accountability will enhance human rights movement in other states as well.

keep the ongoing
process at the
center of your
analysis

(Ques) Complex Interdependence is concept given by neoliberal scholars like Robert Keohane & Joseph Nye. This tradition acknowledges rise of other transnational actors along with states that play active role in shaping international system. *what is driving this complex interdependence?*

The growing economic interconnectedness and integration has led to multidimensional and multilayered relation between nation states. There has been no perfect congruence of interest rather both convergence and divergence of issue based interest.

This Complex interdependence has forced nations to cooperate on area of convergence for e.g. Economic trade between India & China and Compete in divergent areas. For e.g. territorial boundary issue divergence & dispute between India & China.

Remarks

Complex Interdependence has reduced the scope of hard power alone rather gave rise to smart power (ie mix of hard & soft power) to protect and achieve national interest by nation states.

~~content this worldview
with just &
peaks.~~

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Nye's conception of soft power was designed to remedy the narrow focus of realist power analysis. Discuss. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) What is national interest and how to understand the identical conflictual and complementary interest of nations? discuss with suitable examples. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Major Problems with the theory of Nuclear Deterrence. (250 Words) (20)

(a) Any Realist theoretical tradition in study of international relations is known as hegemonic discourse. Realist scholars like Morgenthau, Kenneth Waltz, Mearsheimer believe in realist principles of Statism, anarchy, Security Dilemma and Self help.

Since for realist, international system is anarchic in nature, so only self help works and prescribe use of Powers as means to protect interest. for realist, it is Hard power ie. military and economic strength that helps state to protect core interest.

Remarks X
Joseph Nye, Scholar of ^{neo-} liberal school has given concept of Soft power to overcome the narrow realist notion of power. Unlike Realist notion, that consider military & economic power as basis of strength, Nye give source of Soft power as Culture,

Political values and diplomacy. For Nye, Soft power is cooperative power. Nye highlights that with rise of transnational actors, economic interconnectedness and complex interdependence, utility of hard power has reduced.

The relative decline of hard power can be seen in collapse of USSR as held by Nye and it was USA & West Soft power that led to end of Cold War. So, Joseph Nye highlights how political values like democracy, human rights, culture & moral dimension of foreign policy give legitimacy and consent of other nation. It makes hard power as legitimate power.

~~is great
it can be explained
its limitation~~

Soft Power uses the influence or persuasion to achieve strategic objectives like it was India's Soft power among nations that allowed it win seat at International Court of Justice defeating P-5 member.

(6) However, Nye later on refined his notion of Soft power understanding its limitation of long term impact and reliability issue. Nossal and Nye

later on give concept of Smart power that is effective use of Soft and hard power in combination to achieve strategic goal.

New developments like John Chipman's notion of Fast power ie ability to use soft/hard power and Naim's Micropower has further broadened the idea of power in international relations.

(b) Ans National interest refers to long term and short term objectives of foreign policy of nation. The prime national interest as per realist is "Survivability" in an anarchical world.

Morgenthau, the Classical Realist scholar held prime motivation of foreign policy is protection of national interest. For realist, state security, sovereignty, territorial integrity are "Core interest" of nations.

Liberals have wider scope of National interest and it includes economic interest, political value system like democracy, human rights also.

Remarks

with liberal view of State Core interest. For liberals, ~~State~~
national interest are dynamic as well as static..

✓ Marxist Consider national interest as false consciousness and are rather intent of Capitalist elite class.

Raymond Aron calls national interest as "pseudo theory" as lacking definite meaning, being subjective, variable and representing interest of ruling class.

IW Robinson has given wider meaning of National interest in international relations. He describes it in three categories:-

① Identical Interest: It refers to when two or more states share same identical objectives or goal.

for example: India's Act East policy and Japan's free & open indo-pacific idea have identical notion of Containment of China in its region to check its rise. It remains peaceful and does not hamper equilibrium in region.

Remarks

② Complementary Interest: When State's interest overlap with other through the objective or end goal is different. For example:-

~~US policy of 'Indo Pacific' and India's 'Indo Pacific'~~
 Concept are aimed against aggressive Chinese moves in the region. However US aim is to ensure its hegemony in Asian region and India's aim is to ensure peace in its backyard

(X) good concept
 fairly used
 choice of examples

③ Conflicting Interest: When interest of nations are at crossroad with each other.

For example:-

India's and China's interest in South Asia, Indian Ocean and South China Sea are Conflicting interest. China wants Sino Centric Asian order and its hegemony in Asia whereas India see multipolar Asia with Asian Century.

(C) Nuclear Deterrence is a military strategy where objective is to prevent attack from adversary by accumulation of enough Nuclear Weapons, with ability to ensure massive retaliation through second strike capability ensuring mutually assured destruction. It deters opponents through effective communication.

Theory of Nuclear Deterrence is propagated by Neorealist scholars like Kenneth Waltz and Mearsheimer. They held Nuclear Weapons as "Weapons of peace" that ensure stability and peace by reducing tendency of war. It creates "Balance of Terror".

Nuclear Deterrence theory assumes States as rational actors that will avoid war to avoid complete destruction in case of escalation. Waltz recommended proliferation of weapons as means of peace in anarchical world. However, Mearsheimer

advocates selective proliferation among democratic states

Theory of Nuclear Deterrence has been criticised by liberal scholars & other schools as it brings "mechanical peace" and risk of misuse. Scott D Sagan criticise theory due to risk of accidental use. The major problems include:-

- ① Authoritarian regimes and non-democratic structures can misuse these weapons as not bound by public opinion. For eg. North Korea nuclear risk
- ② Rise of non-state actors like terrorist give rise of Nuclear Terrorism
- ③ Miscalculation, miscommunication can result in nuclear Catastrophe.

NPT Review Conference 2020 has highlighted the new evolving major problems and risk with nuclear weapons:-

- ① Geopolitical Tensions like US-China has given rise to new arms race e.g. US withdrawn from INF Treaty.

- (1) Technological advancements like Hypersonic missiles, AI, BMD has increased risk of conflict and use of weapons.
- (2) Russia highlighted Weaponisation of space and lack of ~~treaty~~ comprehensive regulation.

~~Nuclear Deterrence works only among rational actors and always carry risk of escalation. So, the Conference highlighted the aim should be towards Nuclear Disarmament to prevent nuclear catastrophe.~~

(10)

~~understanding & analysis of idea
of deterrence theory
various perspectives~~

g. Answer the following questions:

- (a) No climate justice without gender justice. Comment. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) It is only through an optimal diversification among soft and hard power (i.e., the smartest power) that leaders will be able to maximize national influence in the transformed world. Discuss. (300 Words) (25)

8

(a) "We have entered into Energy-Climate era"

— Thomas Friedman

Climate change has entered into mainstream international politics from periphery after Borrelland Commission report of "Sustain Our Common Future" that

✓ focus on Climate Change and sustainable development as solution to ensure Climate Justice.

Climate Justice refers to ensure equity, common but differentiated responsibility, historic responsibility among developed and developing nations. It seeks to ensure development objective of Third World nations is taken care as poverty is biggest pollutant (Indira Gandhi)



Remarks

Climate Justice involves technology transfer and financial aid to developing nations of Global South to ensure fairness, equity and inclusivity.

Feminist scholars have highlighted the masculine nature of international politics and as highlighted by Cynthia Enloe "Where are women", She questions neglect of women in international sphere including Climate negotiations and talks.

feminist scholars believe

Climate Justice remains incomplete without gender justice as without including voice of half of population we cannot come at sustainable solution to Climate Change issue. Scholars like Ann J Tickerud bring ethics and moral principles in international politics that are essential guiding principles necessary for environment protection as well.

Green school thought and Ecofeminist

like Vandana Shiva emphasize Women Centrality in nature as they are most affected and closely related to nature. Gender Justice involves giving women

fair opportunity, voice, rights, inclusivity in decision making process. As women are considered to be more compassionate, caring, it will bring humane approach to Climate talks and negotiations.

✓ Women inclusivity by ensuring gender justice will further enhance environment climate protection and conservation. Role of women in climate change difficulties relationship more show how current arrangements to deal with climate change are not sensitive to gender needs!

So, Climate justice remain a mirage

until gender justice and women are included in decision making process.

8 (b) Power is Central notion in political science as well as international relations. Morgenthau held International politics is nothing but struggle for power.

Realist scholars emphasize on use of Hard power to survive in anarchical world. Classical realist-like Morgenthau focus on military strength as primary means to secure national interest. For them, international relations are like that of Jungle where strength of lion prevails (Kantile).

However, neorealist scholars give concept of Capability (Kenneth Waltz) that includes military, economic and other dimension of power.

But both relies on Hard power (military + economic strength) as means to secure national interest and expand national influence through force and coercion.

Neoliberals like Joseph Nye has given concept of 'Soft Power'.
Nye calls it as cooperative power as means to ensure legitimacy and influence in international system.
Soft Power expressed through culture, political values, diplomacy increase influence at global level.

However, with rise of non state actors, Complex interdependence, economic interconnectedness, risk of nuclear weapons have limited the use and exercise of both hard power and soft power.

The decline of hard power in interconnected world accompanied by limitation of soft power to pursue objectives as political decisions are independent of culture, values has given rise to new idea of Smart Power.

Nossal gave Concept of Smart Power as combination of hard & soft power which was further explained by Joseph Nye as optimum utilisation of hard and soft power for effective use to achieve

Strategic ends. Smart power includes use of diplomacy, economic strength, market, military power to further national interest (Hillary Clinton). For example, India is spreading its influence through International Yoga Day, cultural programs, democratic system along with use of hard power to protect sovereignty and territorial integrity as seen in Gahsan Incident with China.

Now there has been increased emphasis of use of Smart power in combination with high speed and agility i.e. Fast power (John Chipman) to ensure capture strategic opportunity in time bound manner. For eg. timely completion of development projects

12
good